

"the Whig Administration for wantonly squandering the public money. I state fearlessly here that the Senate of the United States is the most prodigal in the expenditure of the public money of any Department of this Government. Sir, we complain that this Whig Administration has expended some fifty millions of dollars a year, but to that the Senate of the United States has added ten millions."

Though it was impossible, within the limits of a single article, to notice all the gross and abominable slanders against the Whig Administration and the Whig party, which are scattered broadcast by those who hope to profit by their produce, there is in the allegations in the following passage of the Speech of Mr. DOUGLAS (above quoted) a preciseness as well as bitterness which require exposition:

"You find the expenditure nearly doubled, running up to about sixty millions of dollars a year, in times of profound peace; and, when you cast your eye over the long list of this expenditure, you will find Galphinism and Gardinism, and every other sort of impecunious Whiggery, marring and defacing every page of the account. I submit to you whether this very system of peculation and extravagance, in the free use of the public money, which has prevailed under this Administration in all its branches," &c. &c.

The gross exaggeration in the first sentence of this extract we have already demonstrated. The residue of this tissue of calumny is so offensive that it is hardly approachable. But when so distinguished a person as "the Embodiment" has thought fit to dole it out as fit food for the appetite of his hearers, how can we humble journalists shrink from contact with it? We therefore challenge and reply to it.

"Peculation" is not a characteristic of the Whigs. It belongs to a different race of politicians: not to the Democrats without distinction—and not personally, we willingly admit, to the Senator himself. But the records of the country teach us in what ranks, and under what Administrations, the race of "peculators" has thrived most.

Whilst we defy the honorable Senator to point out a single case of "peculation" connived at by the present Administration, or by the Whig party as a party, political justice demands that we should recur to the period of history in which defaulters abounded, and were petted and patronized, instead of being exposed and punished by the party then in possession of the Government. It was precisely when the Democratic party was at the height of its power; that is to say, in the second term of the Administration of President JACKSON and during that of his successor. But at no period have professions of *disinterestedness* on their part, and devotion to economy, and, above all, to strict accountability of public officers, been more profusely made by the most eminent members of the Democratic party, in and out of Congress, than during the year or two which preceded the election of Gen. JACKSON to the Presidency, and a few years succeeding it. Some of the actors of that day are yet in the land of the living, and we summon them to bear witness to the truth of what we are about to say.

During the term immediately preceding the election of Gen. JACKSON a committee on Retrenchment was raised, as one mode of operating against the pure and honest Administration of President ADAMS; and, among the propositions reported by it, to illustrate the bad-idea of a Republican Administration, was one to amend the Constitution by excluding Senators and Representatives in Congress from appointment to civil offices under the authority of the Federal Government. This was the *theory of Democracy*—that is, (as described by one of the leaders,) "a pure and earnest Democracy, illuminated by the soundest principles of political economy." What was the practice of the Democracy, after it had, by these professions, lulled to sleep the vigilance of the People, and obtained the control of the Government? Our readers have only to turn to the file of the National Intelligencer for 1840, (October 1), and they will find, amongst a mass of facts equally applicable to the professions of the Democratic leaders and organs of the present day, a list of *Members of Congress appointed to office* from the beginning of President JACKSON'S Administration to that day, amounting in number to *sixty-eight*. Should Mr. DOUGLAS and his associates succeed in placing their friends in power, we do not doubt that equal *disinterestedness* will be exhibited in the Administration of "the pure and earnest Democracy" of this day as was displayed in that of the JACKSON and VAN BUREN dynasty.

With regard to the charge against the Whig Administration of peculation, "wholesale peculation," as the honorable Senator has it, one stands amazed at the unabashed assurance of those who dare to suggest such a charge, for which there is not a shadow of foundation, whilst the evidence stares them in the face, on the records of their country, of a multitude of such unexpunged offences committed under Administrations of their own party. It cannot be necessary, surely, that we shall turn to the record for particulars, not only of large and numerous defalcations, in amounts from one million downwards, detected and exposed, but of cases of Collectors and Receivers of Public Moneys continued in office by the President and the Heads of Departments after their defalcations were known and confessed by the defaulters themselves. We have no inclination to drag the names of these "peculators" anew before the Public; the rather, that few of our readers can well have forgotten them. The details, besides, are immaterial. The general damning fact of connivance at those defalcations by Democratic Administrations is abundantly proved in several instances by evidence, furnished upon the call of Congress, from the records of different Departments of the Government: and the boldest of all the responsible artificers of false charges against the present Administration will not dare to deny the fact of "wholesale peculations" under the Democratic Administrations.

The only attempt that Mr. DOUGLAS makes at identifying particular peculations, in making up his "wholesale" crimination of "Whiggery" and the Administration, consists of his allusion to the Galphin claim and the award of the Mexican Commission in favor of Gardiner, for neither of which are the Whigs or the Administration in any way responsible. Before President TAYLOR'S accession to the Presidency, and under the Administration of President POLK, the justice of the Galphin claim was acknowledged, and the principal amount of it paid, the claim for interest thereon being not rejected by that Administration, but reserved for further consideration. This very reservation of the question was equivalent to a decision in its favor, which decision the late Attorney General, as learned in the law as any gentleman in the land, fully confirmed; and, as

a matter of law, the interest was awarded and paid, without the intervention of any other than the Accounting Officers of the Government.

With respect to the Gardiner claim, the matter being now under investigation by the Judicial authority, we have no opinion to express. But should it turn out that there is any vice in that claim, it is upon a Democratic Congress and not upon the Administration that the responsibility rests for its allowance. It must be remembered by most of our readers, that in President TAYLOR'S first (and only) Annual Message to Congress, he, with intuitive sagacity, pointed out to Congress *what legislation was necessary* to preclude the success of any possible scheme of fraud in the prosecution of claims before the Board of Commissioners under the Mexican treaty. To refresh the memory of those who have forgotten or overlooked the fact, we quote from the Message the terms of his recommendation:

"In the adjustment of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, provided for by the late Treaty, the employment of Counsel on the part of the Government may become important for the purpose of assisting the Commissioners in protecting the interest of the United States. I recommend this subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress."

To this recommendation, as to all others contained in that Message, Congress turned a deaf ear, following, perhaps, the lead of the "Union" newspaper, which bolted out the following merely plausible objection to that part of the Message:

"We can very well see," said the *Union*, "how the claimants would be interested in having counsel to oppose improper claims; but we cannot see what interest the Government has in it except to create a place for some favorite."

We shall not stop here to repeat what we said in reply to this unmanly cavil at a recommendation which nothing but a praiseworthy regard to the public interest had prompted. It requires no ghost from the grave to give assurance to our readers that, if the willfulness of the Democracy in Congress had not defeated this wise recommendation, no fraudulent claim would ever have been attempted (if it has been) to be imposed upon the Commissioners. Men may be culpable, in every station in life, not only for what they do that is wrong, but for whatever they omit to do that is their duty requires. Upon Congress, therefore, and not upon the Administration, rests the responsibility for the payment of this claim, if it turn out to be a fraudulent one. The Executive Officers of the Government had no option, but, on the face of the awards by the Commission, to pay the claims which Congress had by law ordered them to pay.

We have occupied so much space in what we have already said, as to leave us no fit room for the exposition which we intended to make of "that honest system of economy," and that "rigid system of accountability," holding every public officer responsible to the performance of his duties according to the letter and the spirit of the law, which Mr. DOUGLAS says "has distinguished Democratic Administrations." Though the satire against the Democratic Administrations by these claims of peculiar sanctity for them will strike most reflecting men, we do not know but we may yet find it necessary to devote another article to show that the features of even the most lauded of the Democratic Administrations could not be recognised in the portrait which the honorable Senator has drawn of them.

The official organ in the city of Mexico, the *Constitucional*, declares that the rumor is totally false that the Government had opened negotiations with the American Minister, the object of which was to release the United States, on payment of \$6,000,000, from the obligations entailed on them by the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, to protect the Mexican frontiers from Indian invasion.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats of the city of New York have made the following nominations for Congress in the several districts, comprised within that city:

Third District, Hiram Walbridge; Fourth, Mike Walsh; Fifth, Wm. M. Tweed; Sixth, John Wheeler; Seventh, Wm. A. Walker; Eighth, Francis B. Cutting.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN INDIANA.

Dist.	Whig.	Democratic.
1.	William Reavis, jr.	Smith Miller,
2.	J. D. Ferguson,	William H. English,
3.	J. G. Marshall,	Cyrus L. Dunham,
4.	J. H. Farquhar,	James H. Lane,
5.	Samuel W. Parker,	William Groves,
6.	John H. Bradley,	T. A. Hendricks,
7.	C. W. Barbour,	J. G. Davis,
8.	No nominations on either side.	
9.	H. P. Biddle,	Norman Eddy,
10.	Samuel Brewster,	E. M. Chamberlain,
11.	J. M. Wallace,	Andrew J. Harlan.

The Whigs of Hamilton (Ohio) gave the Hon. Lewis D. CAMPBELL a magnificent reception on his arrival home from Washington last Thursday evening. Cannons, music, a procession, &c. were the order of the day. In the evening he addressed over a thousand at the Court-house. He is destined to be elected: mark that!—*State Journal*.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Monthly Medical Register gives a tabular statement of the mortality in that city from September 1, 1851, to August 28, 1852, inclusive; also the annual statement of the Charity Hospital.

The total number of deaths during the period above mentioned was 7,655, of which 2,921 were under ten years of age, and 1,178 were colored persons. The monthly returns are: 1851—September 572, October 514, November 591, December 509; 1852—January 486, February 477, March 462, April 502, May 627, June 1,163, July 750, and August 865. The deaths by fever number 865, by cholera 1,024, by dysentery 359, convulsions 407, consumption 758, still born 268, tetanus 65.

The admissions into the Charity Hospital during the year were 18,427, of which 13,476 were males, and 4,951 females; 1,754 natives of the United States, 16,468 natives of foreign countries, and 195 whose places of nativity could not be ascertained. The discharges were 16,660, of which 12,129 were males, and 4,531 females. The deaths 1,825, of which 1,413 were males, and 412 females.

A PERAMBULATING BALLOT-BOX.—The Texas Judges of elections have adopted a plan to save voters much inconvenience, in a country where the election district covers considerable ground. The ballot-boxes, accompanied by the judges and clerks, were recently taken up and down the river, and the votes of the sovereigns received wherever they found them.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—Draining the Lake of Haarlem has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographic chart, laid down in 1611, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nieuwerkerk was situated, and which in 1589 was swallowed up by one of those irruptions of the North sea which formed the immense Lake of Haarlem.—*English paper*.

ARREST FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—The President of the Suffolk Bank of New York, W. EARL ARNOLD, was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of embezzling about \$17,000 belonging to the institution. The Suffolk Bank was recently established, and the prisoner acted in the capacity of temporary president.

There was a very heavy white frost in Ulster, Dutchess, and other northern river counties of New York on Monday night.

INTERVIEW OF FLORIDA INDIANS WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The six Seminole Indians recently arrived in Washington, on Thursday, introduced to Mr. Commissioner LEA by LUTHER BLAKE, Esq., who was deputed by the Bureau to proceed to Florida and endeavor, as a last effort, to bring about a compliance with the Treaty of Payne's Landing of 1832, on the part of those Seminoles persistently remaining in that State. With a view to this desirable end, or rather impending necessity, Billy Bowlegs and five other Seminoles were invited on, that they might learn at the seat of government the ultimatum on the subject.

There were present at the interview Judge WAYNE, of the Supreme Court; Hon. JACKSON MORTON, of Florida; Hon. JOHN H. EATON, and several other gentlemen, either now or in time past connected with the business.

The Commissioner told the Indians that he was happy to see them, wished them to look upon him as their friend, and that they should consider all he said as dictated by friendship and truth. He hoped they would reply in the same way, and empty their minds of all they wished him to understand.

The Commissioner invited Billy Bowlegs to speak, and that without fear or restraint; for, though he was in a strange place and amongst strangers, he must still look upon us as his friends, leaving him nothing to fear. He desired that what was said should be just the same as if it were said at Billy's own home in Florida.

Billy Bowlegs, in answer to this invitation, declined to speak now, as he had a bad cold, and on other accounts wished more time. In reply to a question why *Sam Jones* did not come, Billy said that he might have brought his dead flesh here, but could not get him to come alive.

The Commissioner said he was very glad to see these who were present, even without Sam Jones.

Billy then remarked that he came here to understand all about the treaties. The men that had made those treaties were dead, and without coming here he was unable to find out the truth.

The Commissioner then entered into a lengthened but clear, intelligible, and pointed address to these Indians. In it he laid before them the nature of the treaty of 1832, binding the United States Government on the one hand and the Seminole nation on the other. The Seminoles, in this treaty, he said, surrendered their country to the United States, and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi, to a country prepared for them by the Government. But when the time for removal came a great many of the Seminoles refused to go, thus being unwilling to carry out the treaty made by their head-men on behalf of the whole nation. This produced trouble, and a devastating war, destructive to the lives of many whites and Indians, broke out. It is true that most of the men who had made the treaty were dead, but the treaty itself was as much alive as ever. Men die, but treaties live. The treaties between our own and foreign Governments continue to live, though their makers die. The treaty of 1832 was with the Seminole Nation, and not merely with the men who signed it.

The Commissioner feared that the nature of certain arrangements which had been made from time to time in Florida by officers of the Government with Seminoles was misunderstood. These arrangements were temporary only, and not permanent like treaties. Gen. Worth had gone down to Florida and made such an arrangement, but it was no treaty, and if the Seminoles had been told it was they were deceived. The lands sold to the United States by the treaty of 1832 belong to the Government, and are the property of the Seminoles no longer. If no treaty had been made to this effect, the United States might have permitted the Seminoles to remain, but now they cannot do it without the consent of the State of Florida, which State demands their removal, according to the treaty. The Seminoles are not the only Indians in this position; there is a tribe similarly situated in the far Northwest. The Commissioner had talked to that tribe in the same way that he now does to the Seminoles.

The State of Florida was getting very impatient, and had threatened to send a force of her own and drive the Seminoles out, if the United States did not do it for them. This was the state of the case, which as men of sense the Seminoles must see, and it was to prevent murderous collisions between the cowboys of Florida and the United States soldiers on the one hand, and the Seminoles on the other, that the Commissioner had adopted the course he had in bringing them here. If a war broke out anew between the whites and Seminoles, the latter would be all destroyed. It is natural for a man to love his native home, and he (the Commissioner) had the same feeling with other men; but he had changed home two or three times in his life, and would do so again if any thing like the inducements held out to the Seminoles were offered to him. The Indians, therefore, in Florida do not appear to be acting wisely; they seem to be listening to the bad advice of bad men. Even if the United States could permit them to stay in Florida, it would be best for the Seminoles to emigrate. Those that had gone west of the Mississippi were doing as well as ever they did in Florida, and better than those now remaining in that State. The Government was kindly disposed towards the Seminoles, and would, if they peaceably removed, do much for them, as a united tribe, in their new home.

The Commissioner appealed to the colored interpreter, Abraham, who resided fourteen years west of the Mississippi, as to the prosperity he enjoyed out there. Abraham confirmed what had been asked of him.

The Commissioner said that the whole matter was this: The treaty of 1832 binds the Seminoles to remove, and if they do so, all will be well with them; if they do not, nothing but difficulty, trouble, and danger await them. Gen. BLAKE had been sent to them to say this, and no doubt he had done it. If any body advised them contrary to what the Commissioner had now said, he had told an untruth; and if they did not believe the Commissioner now, they very soon would.

The Commissioner then invited Billy Bowlegs to reply when he was in better health, and had time to consider. This he promised to do.

Arrangements were then made to call on the President of the United States soon, who, said Col. LEA, will have great pleasure in speaking with them. Gen. BLAKE would attend to all their wants and reasonable desires whilst in the city. The Indians then shook hands and retired.

Before leaving the building they were conducted into the rooms of the Quartermaster's Bureau (Gen. Jesup's), the General having known Billy Bowlegs and one or two of his companions in Florida. They seemed pleased with the recognition, and answered sundry little questions as to their past health, &c. To one question *"West?"* Billy Bowlegs, though previously conversing in English, suddenly stopped, and referred to Abraham to give the reply, which was, "I do not know yet." This conversation was not renewed, and the Indians soon left. They are expected to leave Washington on their return home about the 25th instant, embarking for Charleston or Savannah at New York. They are stopping at Brown's Hotel.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT. According to an arrangement made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Florida Indians were, on Friday, admitted to an interview with the PRESIDENT of the United States. They were accompanied by the COMMISSIONER and Gen. LUTHER BLAKE. The SECRETARIES of War and the Navy were also present.

Gen. BLAKE commenced the business of the interview by remarking that the Seminole Indians had encountered many troubles and difficulties in various ways, and that their object now was to call upon their Great Father, the PRESIDENT, himself, and learn from him what they might expect.

To this the PRESIDENT replied that he should be happy to hear whatever they might wish to say, and would in return give them any information they might desire.

Col. LEA, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, explained the particulars of what had occurred at the meeting on

Thursday, in the course of which he said he had assured the Seminoles that their Great Father, the President, would in like manner with himself listen patiently to all they might desire to communicate. This was the first time Billy Bowlegs had been to Washington, or indeed out of Florida.

To the President's inquiry if Billy Bowlegs had anything to say, Billy replied that he had come here to learn from his Great Father the whole truth respecting their affairs. His father was a warrior; so was he; and he came here not to ask for favors, but for justice. He came not to pay a mere visit of compliment, but to seek for justice; and whatever his Great Father decided to give, he would be satisfied with. The white people are his friends and brothers, and it was with these feelings that he asked for justice. He said he had no ill-feeling against the whites; none whatever.

Finding Billy Bowlegs somewhat slow in coming to the real subject for consideration, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs suggested that the motive which brought the Indians to see the President was to hear from him his sentiments respecting the removal of the Seminoles remaining in Florida to the west of the Mississippi.

Gen. BLAKE remarked that he had often advised the Seminoles that the arrangement with Gen. Worth was merely temporary, and did not amount to the force of a treaty.

BILLY BOWLEGS said he had not yet mentioned anything respecting a treaty with Gen. Worth. Gen. Worth told him he had authority from the President to make a treaty. The General said he had orders to make a friendly treaty; that he had come among the Seminoles to put a stop to bloodshed; and that there should be no more fighting. All the Seminoles (continued Gen. Worth) that were left in Florida must gather together, draw a line, and live within it. When the line was run, the Seminoles might live south of it, and could remain in the country. This (repeated Gen. Worth) I came to tell you on the authority of the President. I can do nothing without his authority, and I am telling you the truth. There is to be no more fighting between us; war is all over; you have now nothing to do but to go and raise your children." Gen. Worth again stated that he said all this by authority of the President. "He had," he said, "made a treaty of peace with the Seminoles, and if it were ever denied the Seminoles might call him (Gen. Worth) a liar forever."

To a question here put by the President asking if this was done in writing or in mere verbal conversation, Billy replied that Gen. Worth had a paper before him.

To another question from the President inquiring if Billy himself had ever signed any paper to this effect, Billy replied that he had not; he was so glad at the peace that he did not think of such a thing. Gen. Worth advised him how he and his people should conduct themselves; he told him to go and raise their children, and keep hold of the country; and if they saved the lives of any of the whites who might be shipwrecked on the coast, or should stray into their country, they should be paid for them. In consequence of this, Billy said that he and his people had conducted themselves accordingly, and by way of instance, gave four cases in which white persons had been rescued from impending death by starvation and exposure.

One of these was the case of a young man who had drifted to a rock on a piece of wreck, and had been seven days without food or fresh water; another was that of a man who had strayed four days' travel into the Indian country; a third was an insane person whose track betrayed him; and a fourth was a drummer-boy, who, having lost himself whilst gunning, and becoming reduced to a state of starvation, was driven entirely to despair, and was compelled to feed on cypress leaves, had laid him down to die, but was discovered by Billy's brother Simon, who, by judicious management in the very gradual administration of nutriment, restored the boy to life and health. It was such things as this that Gen. Worth told him to do, and said that he would mention such acts to you, (meaning the President for the time being) and he obeyed Gen. Worth in generally righting every thing that went wrong. Such was his (Billy Bowlegs') anxiety to remain in the country that he would deliver up for punishment any of his own people who should commit wrong. He would always obey the whites' orders, and give up mauls. He loved his home very much; yes, if it were only a little place with a pine stump upon it, he should wish to stay there. He would do any thing at all so as to stay. In fine, he would willingly listen to his Great Father, for he had heard of him for a long time, and had wished to see him.

The PRESIDENT answered, that he was happy to see Billy Bowlegs and the rest of his red children from Florida. I have, said the President, heard of him long before I saw him here. I know he is a great man among his people, and I am glad to hear that he has done so many good things to the whites. I feel a great regard for all my red children wherever they may be, but for none more than those living in Florida. I have lived many years of my life close by the Seneca Nation, and I am therefore acquainted with Indian habits. I am happy to hear that you come here simply to ask for justice. I am anxious to do every thing I can to make your people happy, and to do justice to them as far as the laws and treaties of the country will permit me. Treaties made between the whites and Indians, or between different nations of whites, are *laws*, and all must obey them. Twenty years ago a treaty was made between the whites and the Seminole Indians in Florida. By that treaty the Seminoles granted all the land in Florida to the whites, and agreed to remove west of the Mississippi and settle by the side of the Creeks. That treaty has never been abrogated or set aside, and no new treaty has ever been made. This treaty, made twenty years ago, is made binding on me and the people of the United States, and on all the Seminole Indians, whether in Florida or west of the Mississippi. Such treaties are always made in writing, and are signed by Indians and the Commissioner, who make them. They are then printed in our books, so that we may look at them and see what we have agreed to do, and also see what the Indians have agreed to do. Such treaties as these have no end. Sometimes our Commissioner or General carrying on a war, makes a truce, or agrees to stop fighting, but that is not a treaty. Such an arrangement or truce as that by which the parties stop fighting and keep apart, are not always made in writing, but by word of mouth, as Billy says he made the arrangement with Gen. Worth. We understand that Gen. Worth made a truce or agreement by which fighting was to be stopped, and the Indians were to go south of a certain line. But this arrangement was not permanent; it was understood as temporary, and that the Indians there were to go west of the Mississippi.

I am, continued the President, anxious only to do what is for the Indian's good, and for the good of the people of Florida. I never was in Florida; I do not know the people of Florida more than the red men now present, and am as anxious to do justice to one as to the other. But the inhabitants of Florida are increasing and will crowd on the settlements where the Indians live. The people of Florida have a right to ask that I see this treaty performed. What I fear is, that as the whites get on, the Indians and they will get into a fight. Now, if a war should break out again, I fear the Indians would be destroyed. We have prepared a place for them west of the Mississippi. That is where the rest of their brethren have gone, and if these should remain in Florida, and die there, their children would want to remain there also; but it is impossible. I know it is a painful thing to remove from the place where one was born and brought up, but we all do it in case of necessity. I have removed from the place where I was born, and never expect to go there again.

If the Indians go west they will go under the protection of this Government, and I shall be happy to make their journey as comfortable to themselves, their wives and children, as possible. When they get there they will find a good country and their old friends, and they will soon feel as if they were at home. There will be no danger of their leaving their red children where there will be war with the whites, and I shall do every thing in my power to render their new home happy and comfortable.

But I must say to them, and they must understand that this treaty which they made in 1832 to go west of the Mississippi *must be performed*; there is no way I can avoid it, and the only way for them to do it for their own

benefit is to do it peaceably, quietly; and in that they will have the love and affection of this Government instead of having us for their enemies, and compelling us to go to war with them.

We have had a great deal of trouble already to prevent the people of Florida from injuring them. We cannot do this much longer; we cannot keep those cowboys from getting up a fight much longer. The only way to do this is for the Seminoles to go quietly west of the Mississippi. Gen. BLAKE is authorized by me to make arrangements to take them there, and I have no doubt that all he tells them in reference to it is true. If he should tell them anything not true, and it comes to my knowledge, I would let them know it, and would immediately remove him from office.

This is all I have to say except to return you my very sincere thanks for your kindness to the whites who have strayed in among you, and to express to you the hope that you will feel the importance of what I have said to you. I have told you the truth; and for every thing else you wish to know I refer you to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who will provide for all your wants whilst you remain with us. You are our friends, and will be treated as such.

The PRESIDENT here announced that he had concluded, and wished to hear Billy, or any other Indian who might wish to say any thing. The Indians having expressed their desire to say no more at the time, after shaking hands, withdrew, two or three of them appearing, by their countenances, to take the remarks of the President rather hard.

On their way to this city these Indians passed through Savannah; and we adopt the following description of them from the "Georgian":—

"Our city was enlivened on Saturday by the arrival of the W. Gaston, from Florida, of an embassy of Seminoles, en route for Washington, to hold converse with President FILLMORE. At their head was the venerable Billy Bowlegs himself, accompanied by two sub-chiefs, Sepoke Yoholo, the representative of Sam Jones and tribe, and John Jumper, a chief of the Arkansas delegation. In the suite of these envoys came three attaches, Firechatchie Emartler, Vacose Emartler, and Choco Tustuneggee. The town was all agog to see these Commissioners of the Red Men, and in their fantastic garbs of calico trousers, flannel breeches, moccasins, and turbaned heads, striped all over with bands of beads and showy tapes, these delegated authorities excited universal interest.

The whole body is under charge of Gen. BLAKE, U. S. Indian Agent, who, after the negotiations, finally persuaded them to accompany him to Washington. He treated them last at Fort Myers, and started thence on the 21st ultimo. Their route is direct for the capital, to make definite arrangements with the President for the removal to the West of all their tribes in Florida.

"In the suite, we must not forget to mention the interpreter, an intelligent old negro by the name of Abraham. He is quite a venerable, dignified-looking personage, a sort of Indianized major-domo, with his face set off with a woolly moustache. In the history of the Seminoles he holds a conspicuous position as the friend and counselor of Mikapiko, and is known by the *soubriquet* of the latter's *Son's Keeper*. Gen. BLAKE obtained him in Arkansas, where he stayed with Mikapiko until his death. For the position he holds he is invaluable.

"Bowlegs is about five feet nine inches high, and of ordinary strength of build. His countenance exhibits good nature, interest in conversation, and passing events, with sufficient intelligence. In dress, he was slightly distinguished from the less noted of his followers by the richness of color in apparel, and a head-dress set off with rare plumes. He is said to have quite a fondness for the social vices of tobacco and liquor, and lets pass no opportunity to too freely in the land of the living. He presents nothing grand or elevated in his face of bearing, and is more a contrast than otherwise to that mild majesty we are wont to ascribe to these lords of the forest."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—JOHN L. MARLING, Esq., the editor of the Nashville Union, recently wounded in a rencontre with Gen. ZOLICOFFER, of the Nashville Banner, is recovering, his physicians having succeeded in extracting the ball from his neck. The Union says:

"The bullet entered his face a little to the right of his nose, passed immediately above the throat, and was found lodged in the back part of the neck, about two inches below the ear, near the base of the skull. It seems a miracle that a rifle ball should have driven entirely through a man's face and neck, a distance of six or eight inches, without inflicting fatal injury to the large blood-vessels in its track."

A TIMELY WARNING.—The senior editor of the *Amherst Cabinet*, speaking of the right scrutiny which the characters of the Presidential candidates are undergoing, very deprecatingly exclaims:

"How careful, then, are we all ought to be as to what manner of persons we are, lest we may some time or other become candidates for the Presidency, to which we are all liable in this land of liberty, obligation, and responsibility."

INDIAN PAYMENT.—The Ojibwas of this vicinity were paid their annuities at this place on the 6th instant, and for a day or two they were a rich people. We have never witnessed a more quiet orderly gathering of this kind in the Indian country. There was no drunkenness, no noise, no disturbance of any kind; the Indians who wanted to spend their money bought what they wished, and departed for their homes in peace. There has been a manifest improvement in this respect as well as in the general conduct of the Indians within a few years past. At this payment several hundred dollars have been laid aside for investment in land, and it seems to be their intention to provide for themselves resting places and homes against the day when their annuities will cease, and they will be deprived of even the tender mercies and protection of the Government.—*Lake Superior Journal*.

After the United States ship *Saratoga*, Commander Walker, had visited the island of Pat-chung-san, one of the Meis-Cosmos group, and captured some twenty or thirty of the Cosmoes and took possession of the island, ship *Robert Bowne*, of New York, which sailed from Amoy, China, for San Francisco with 410 Coolies on board, the commander sent on shore, as a present, a chest of tea, rice, seeds of various kinds, with some cloth, flannel, &c. The inhabitants received them simply and politely. A letter was written to Commander Walker, of which the following is a translation:

"We thank you very much. Go away from us; return no more. We know nothing; we harm no people; we are poor, and cannot protect ourselves from the great junks of barbarians who rob the other half of the country. You behave very well. Our Emperor shall hear from us. Go away, depart, and do not return."

Many strange scenes presented themselves to the observation of the officers of the *Saratoga* at Pat-chung-san, verifying the saying that one-half of the world knows not the other half. The inhabitants are simple to an extreme, ignorant of the use and nature of weapons of all kinds, and nature's nobleness in politeness.

(Boston Post.)

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.—It is designed, says the *Scientific American*, to construct a new suspension bridge over the present one at Niagara Falls, to be a railroad bridge capable of carrying heavy trains. The bridge will form a single span of 500 feet in length. It is to serve as a connecting link between the railroads of Canada and New York State, and to accommodate the common travel of the two countries. The upper floor which supports the railroad will be 24 feet. The anchorage will be formed by sinking eight shafts in the rock, 25 feet deep, at the bottom of which will be massive cast-iron plates, firmly held down by solid masonry work. Scaffolds of cast-iron will support the cables on the towers, capable of supporting the pressure of 6,000 tons. The towers are to be 60 feet high, 16 feet wide at the base and 8 at the top. Weight of timber in the bridge, 910,130 lbs.; wrought iron and suspenders, 115,120 lbs.; cast-iron, 44,335 lbs.; rails, 66,770 lbs.; cables between the towers, 335,400 lbs. When the whole is covered with a locomotive and train of cars, it is estimated that it will have to sustain a weight of 1,278 tons, which amount of burden, though not likely often to occur, is less than is provided for. It will be the longest railroad bridge between the points of support in the world.

YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.—The yellow fever still continues to prevail at Charleston, but is of quite a mild type, and a slight but in some cases. During the three days previous to Tuesday last there were but five deaths by it. A proclamation had been issued by the Mayor of the city setting apart Friday (yesterday) as a day of humiliation and prayer.

Mrs. Herschell C. Benson, of Palmer, ejected from her stomach on Friday evening, the 27th ultimo, a live red Eel, nearly three inches in length. It is supposed that she had carried the animal in her stomach about three years, the having luckily often that time suffered much distress in the stomach, with occasional spasms and a peculiar appetite.—*Northern paper*.

[Where is Palmer, and what is an Eel?] ANSWER:—Eet, see Eet; A eel—the common Lizard, Palmer—Hampden county, Massachusetts.

VERMONT ELECTION.

A Telegraphic despatch from Montpelier informs us of the result of the late election in that State.

ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a clear majority of fifteen hundred votes over the combined vote of the Democratic and Free-soil candidates.

The returns from one hundred and twenty towns give the following exhibit of the vote: Whig 15,750, Democratic 9,875, Free-soil 4,983. The same towns last year gave to the Whig ticket 15,321, Democratic 5,332, and Free-soil 8,297, showing that nearly half of the Free-soilers have deserted their own ticket and gone over to the Democracy.

The Whigs gain in both branches of the Legislature. The Senate stands Whigs 25, Democrats 5. The House is also Whig by a large majority.

Vermont is now represented in Congress by three Whigs and one Democrat, but, losing a member under the new apportionment, the State will have but three Representatives in the next Congress. JAMES MEACHAM, Whig, is elected in the first district, by a majority of 1,600 over both his competitors; ANDREW TRACY, Whig, is elected by eight hundred majority in the second district; and in the remaining district there is no choice, Mr